tive policy of Collector Goodrich, Mr. Tuck, the Naval Officer, and Dr. Phelps, the Surveyor of this Port. The Collector, though he has made many excellent appointments, has exhibited almost a total destitution of tact and shrewdness in his general policy on this subject; and in some cases I dare say has done ministice. I hear frequent complaints that he keeps in office men like Jo. Barney and Edgar K. Whitaker, who seem to have got upon his blind side, and have succeeded in pushing out resie table, and bogest, and loyal Democrate, and keeping themselves in place. Yet The Post will nardly classe that there should be no removals; no representation of the Republicans, the largest carry, which came into power on a party issue after a part san struggle. Certainly they are counted to a large majority of the offices, at any race. If the places were disposed of by lot, they would get a large snajority. So a great portion of the clamor is unjust. Again, let me remind The Post that some of the Custom-House officers under the late Administration were and are Secessionists. They should go out at any rate, as traiters and spes. And now that the Demoeratic party, by is accredited representatives, has issued a call for a State Convention, manifestly designed to toster popular discontent with the war and the managers of it, and to bring together all the elements of peace, compromise, and poltroonery which exist in the State, there seems good reason for a pretty vigitant silting of the office-holders. As to Dr. Phelps's movements, in the Surveyor's office, I know nothing, except that be has removed Mr. Durivage, who is a pephew of Mr. Everett. I believe he still keeps five or six Democrats in his office. Mr. D. has been in office many years, and, in addition to his salary, has bast a considerable income from literary labor. I know nothing of the causes of his removal, but it is clear that if every man who has a loyal relative is to be retained, the number of removals will be small. A loyal father, or son, I take it, would constitute a piere valid claim to mamunity than a patriotic and distinguished uncle.

There is considerable popular discontent with

Secretary Cameron and Secretary Weller, I suggested in my last that a portion of the clamor sgaest Mr. Cameron comes from men who think he has taken too strong Auti-Slavery ground in relation to fugit ve slaves. And I still think so. But there are unquestionably many staunch and influential Republicans who are opposed to his longer continuance in office. One gentleman connected with the State Government makes quite a point of urging it, and from the very best motives, I doubt not. Popular distrust is alleged to be a sufficient reason for Mr. Cameron's removal. But it will hardly do for men and newspapers to create popular distrust by vague and general charges, without specifications, and then to claim that the victors must yield to the popuher distrust which they have created. It was supposed that President Lincoln examined very fully the charges of ancient misconduct which had been preferred against Mr. Cameron, and decided against their validity, before the Cabinet was formed. If so, there is no reason for demanding the Secretary's removal now on any such ground. And I have seen no specification of any dishonest act, since the 4th of Marchpothing but the most vague charges. Mr. Cameron is a rich man, worth, I suppose, a million dollars; and it seems moredible that he should contaminate his fingure with bribes at this late period in his career, and stain his reputation forever. I have reason to believe that Secretary Chase, whose honesty and sagacity are universally acknowledged, has entire confidence in the financial bonesty of Mr. Cameron, Now as to his efficiency. It is said that he has allowed our armies to be beaten. Bull Run and Wilson's Creek, including Lyon's death, are attributed to him. I apprehend it will be found that our numerous disasters are the result of the general policy of the Administration, which attempt to protect Union men in Slave States. We have had Western Virginia, and Eastern Tennossee, a d South-Western Missouri on our hands, and have sacrificed the unity and efficiency of our movements to some extent. It will before long be seen to be wholly impracticable to send a regiment or an arroy to protect every family of Union men in the Slave States who may be in distress. These men are in a pitiable condition, and the Government must arm them and do what it can for them, but it must not rick the loss of armies and generals for their sake, and I rejoice that Gens. Pope and Rosecravz are informing the loyal Missourians and Western Virginians that they must do something for themselves, and not expect Hercules to do everything. When we conquer the Robels they will be safe; and to conquer the Robels we must have large armies and strike heavy blows. Finally, I think this whole matter of the Cabinet should be left with the President. He, and not his Secretaries, is responsible for the way the war is conducted, and he is aup-Pred to be capable of knowing the capacity of his subordinates. If he keeps unfit men in office. hold him responsible; but I do not think we shall aid him to make up a correct judgment or telieve him from embarrassment, by raising a popular clamor against any one of his Secretorre, and compelling him, perhaps against his

present judgment, to make a charge. The Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky is here, and the people turned our last evening and gave him such a reception as he deserved, most grateful and outhuriastic. It is refreshing to hear and tend the speeches of a man from a Boxder State who does not perpetually whine ever the sad condition of his people, and exact hard conditions of those who are expected to send armies to protect them. There is no hambug nor cont about Mr. Helt. He does not ask that his people may be neutral, nor protest that they shall not be coerced; nor complain if in the inevitable meles a negro slave now and then escapes from a Union master. He expects that, especially in the debateable ground of the Border States, men must suffer loss, of property as well as life, in the struggle to maintain the Government, and he theerfully and joyously accepts the condition. Honor to him. If we have a new Cabinet, may he be in it.

Our troops are about all gone to the seat of War; only the Twentieth Regument, I believe, remains belead, and this will sova be off. Some of the regiments are not quite full, but it is better to end them where they can see something of actual service than to keep them here waiting for recruits, which can be sent forward at any Proportion of an army large enough to crush the and got on the reef going out, with a pilot on board,

and other Democratic newspapers, of the prescrip- | Rebels, and restore peace and the control of the Constitution and Laws to the whole country.

THE VANDERBILT STEAMERS-A CARD.

Sin: One would suppose that, if it were in the power man to do anything which nobody could find fault with, but which should extert, perforce, the admiration of every one, the recent offer by Commodore Vandertill, to rive to the Government outright, clean and clear, without money and without price, a ship which est, in round numbers. \$1,000,039, was an act of that and. But it seems that even at this, one of your Washington correspondents fin a occasion to carp. To Washington correspondents in a occupied as follows: THE TRIBUNE OF SHIRMY IN ORDER CAPAGES IN THE NAME OF THE OF THE OWN ASSESSED OF THE OWNER OWN

With my knowledge of the Navy Department, I am quits safe in assuming that the idea herein suggested by your cor espondent originated with the Department. It seems to me that such an offer might, at least, have teen declined in the language of a gentleman and

with the courtesy common among well-bred people. It is not to the credit of the Government that it is repelled with this instruction, as ridiculous as it is mean

An Administration which should treat all the friends who come to its succer is take manner, would have to be stronger than George Wasti gtoo's to stand.

You have recently commended—and very justly, I think—in glowing terms, the fored le speech of the Hoo. Daniel S. Dickinson, in support of the warm What, the out it by particle acts less positionary than Dickinson's patriotic words? "Talk is talk, but momes bus a the whicky."

If the Navy Department has noted con cientiously in he rejection of the Vanderbill steamers, why reek to cover up his conduct by so many excuses, not only fictious in themselves, but contradictory, one of an other? First a is telegraphed, evidently "by authority, that the Department has offered \$300.0 0 for the Vanderbill, then that he is not wanted. A rin, that the only difficulty in the way of her pur hass relates to proce, afterward, that the is not a desirable ship for poce, afterward, that she is not a destrated ship for the Navy. How does it happen that \$300,000 is offered for her if she is not wanted—or that any offer at all i-made! How could the price be the only offer he the way of ver purchase, if, in reality, the Department the way of her purchase, if, in reality, the Department does not deem her desirable! If the Secretary had any substantial, solid ground, for repeating there are mere, why sid he not assume that, at the beginning, and a cadiestly mai thin his position! He had none. I speak of the Secretary, because he is the sounds I bead of the Department, and the only person respon the to the public; san not because he has had anything considerable to do with this antiter. I esteem that by the Caristian standaro, "A man shall be juoged according to that which he hath not. I will do no irreverance to the mary looks, and that is about all there i of him. I think that those was put him into the Cabiest placed that there was no made a labe cost to the nation, and at the hazard of its very existence. It may be an act of known the sound be I of andy, in a moment of immonest dan it would be foliatedy, in a moment of immunest dan er, unnecessarily to risk your life to his defeare. Should the life of a nation be less carefully and strongly

Sould the fite of a half in he less carefully and all of y generosed than that of an indivisual?

Your correspondent says: "Moreover, Vanderbild's standard were reported against by the e-anime seminated officers in the revocus service." I should have to know by what examiners, by whom appointed and with what instructions, and what was their report. The flect of stendard officers of bed by the Commodore—live a number—comprised quite a variety. It is a little ingular that now of them should have suited. I have learnt that the draft was not right; but they differed in his particular ail the way from ten feet (the W bster) this particular all the way from ten feet (the W bater) to twenty feet (the V andertille). And went makes in more remarkable a that shop, corresponding to a reflect with every one of them, have been bought by the Gorganisan in this cay within a few weeks part, as a comparison of the list turnished by the sgent of the divernment with the American Lloyds will show. I have heard that the great consumption of foel was mother objection; but I will challenge the Government to produce a seamer, to sever small, that will make a given rate of speed, wintever it may be, with less expenditure of the two he great of these.

the two largest of these.

How many do you think the country has lost by the fallare of Mr. Welles promptly to avail binself of these ships, and numerous others which were at the command? To say nothing of the last of preside at home and abroad, by having our commettee sweet from the decay, how many prizes do you think the private state of the country and the country are confirmed to the colors. a have captured since the offer of Commo pro-derbilt was first made to the Secretary of the avy! No less than fifty-three, which see known ad navo already been reported! The following is hat of them—a few, to be sure, re-captured, but not than those have probably since been added to the it wassals captured by southers favorables.

3	Kome.	Wie s f.es.	Where bound.
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ĺ	Manual to		
ı	C Knop !!		
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i	STANDANIE (B)+-	the privateer.	THE PARTY OF THE P
ĺ	(b) Released	the latterest.	
ı	for A worth	Ace calend	

(c) A which when salzed.
(d) Driven ashore by U. S. craiser and burned, after capture

Every intelligent merchant in New-York knows that Every intelligent merchant in New-York knows that rearly all if not the whole of these captures might have been prevented by an efficient administration of too Navy Department. I think that Department has more than its hands full to take care of the plrates, without wasting time and labor in scandalous attacks on Com. Vanderbilt and his steamers. The offer of his chips was formully withdrawn several days ago. If the Secretary of the Navy desires further ofscansion of the matter, let him next obtain and publish the opinion of his brother-in-law, Mr. George D. Morgan of this city, in whom he places so much confidence as to employ him to purchase ships here for the Government, bedoubli be glad to see in print a statement by Mr. Morgan as to whether in his opinion the Navy Depart-Morgan as to whether in his opinion a statement, by Mr. ment should not should not have secured the Vanderbilt steamers which is could.

Respective.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1801 W. O. BARTLETT.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STORESIDP RELEASE, The United States storesulp Release, Commander James Madison Fraily, from Fort Pickens August , and Key West August 14, arrived at this port on Friday. The Release experienced a very heavy ga'e from N. E. on the evening of the day she sailed from Key West, which blew violently for 40 hours, compeling her to bear up and run to westward of Tortugue. Since reaching Hatterns, the wind has been constantly from the N. and E., and at times quite fresh, until Taursday, when she was favored with a mod-rate breeze from S. and W. and S. and E. - Left off Fort Pickens U. S. steamers Colorado alid Ningura, and the American bark W. H. Wall, and schooner Joseph M. Lane. Left at Key West the U. S. sleips Mas-Proble, undercamer Crusader. The American bark Ann time. We hope that we have now sent our far ross, saited-from Key Westfor Fort Pokers on the 12th,

but succeeded in getting off during the night, and proce ded on her destination. Saturday, August 17th, lat. 26 06, long, 79 13, spoke American ship Chas. Sprague, of Kennebank, fr a Mitanzas for Glasgow.

James Brown, seaman, and John Brown, ordinary seaman, both invitide from the flag ship Colorado, and sent home in the R-lease for he pital treatment died on board the latter vessel, the former on the 4th and the latter on the 25th inst. Their bodies were committed to the deep with the usual ceremonies attending the buriel of persons at sen. Aug. 28 lat. 38 26 30, long. 74 26, was boarded by a boat from whating bark Emerald, Capt. Pierce, of and bound to New-Bedford from Acaquico, and 40 days last from Pernsmbuco, with 2,500 bbls. oil. The ship Resource. of Saco, Mc., from Sagna for New-York, was in sight at some time, bavis been boarded the day previous by Capt. Pierce of the Emerald.

Partengers—First Loutenant Wm. M. Graham, U. S. A., from Fort Jefferson, and Mrs. W. H. Ward. Lost of Officers of the Release—Commander, James Madison Fralley Liberte-sants Jose, h. M. Bradford, byron Nelson: Acting Master, Samuel L. Clapp. Captain's Clerk, Heary Archer; Pay-master's Circk, Hugh Jones.

The troops at Fort Pickens were all well.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF NEWFOWN SE-CESSION.

A GLORIOUS UNION MEETING. The so-called "Peace Meeting" that was to have been leld on Thursday night in Newtown, L. L. was " indefinitely postponed," not on account of the weather, but from a wholesome dread of condign punishment, which the representatives of the "white mustin" party feared would overtake them should they attempt to carry out

their treasonable purposes.
In order, however, to properly rebuke treason, and show the impotenty of Secession, the loyal people of Newtown and the surrounding country readyed to make a demonstration for the Union, the Constitution,

and the enforcement of the laws.

In pursuance of this 11st, arrangements were made by the people of Newtown, existed by larte deligations from Williamsburgh, Flushing, and Astoria.

by the people of Newtown, assisted by are ever give tions from Williamstargh, Flushing, and Astoria. The meeting was held at Hicks'n riotel, where the Secessionists had called their meeting. At the appointed time the meeting was called to order, and the Hou, John D. Townsend was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Jossah Waitony Secretary.

Mr. Domiel Northup was then introduced. He said be understood that a peace meeting was to be bild there, and that distinguished speakers would andress them in opposition to the war to which the people of the North were engaged, for the purpose of putting down an unbody reachion that threat hed the very existence of our oation, and the best interests of every individual here and elewhere. If any such men were present let them come forth. It there were tone, or they were afraid to show their hands, then he had a few words to say. Mr. Northup then made a patriotic appeal to those present to sustain the Administration in the necessary and righteous cause in which it was engaged.

ergoged.
After Mr. North proud from, the following pream-After Mr. North proud from the following pream-and on more many ted with entire manifold, and and an more many ted with entire manifold, whereast we constrain now engaged in quelling the most foundable rebuilt in that ever any seed It, and from an bester be disjoined by sadding to its extensibilities than by

off our new concerns is now an indeed to the strength than by an indeble refer by a first ever splatted to the strength than by intracting from its power, and if hereos. There are among as some persons who by word and the dread are lensing all and confert to rebets therefore. As dread, that while we retain our opinions as to the original necessity of the way, we are compelled to look upon it now as a matter of fast, and we shall frow down, on every occasion, these who would be any way being to wes - an astrongen after a "Peace meeting" recently unade by persons it our interface a "Peace meeting" recently made by persons it our interface a "Peace meeting" recently unade by persons it our interface as with our annualised disapproval, as being not only who is been continued to it to people and thus weaken the arm of the Government.

wide the southments of the people and thus weaken the arm of the Government.

\*\*Traderd That we look upon the Interest weaken the arm of \*\*Traderd That we look upon the Interest of party as subordinate to the interests of the country; that we would appear Sections, with the whole force of three-mint and object to any serifement and hard upon a union of the States.

\*\*Readerd That, in our opinion, there are but two sides to this question—the "directional" or "Rebellou" to it. We unquisitedly showe the former, and would recommend the friends of the inter peocrably to secole four our midet.

\*\*Readerd That we, the people of Newtown, are in favor of Processes, peace that shall be permanent, thorough and lasting Itselford. That we shall be permanent, thorough and lasting the first to be plange the country to our interminable stry, a wer that can only our with the arthurdon of the anin a facet for the aning the second of the same are not seen to be planged as the work of the same are permanent, as pertained to the maint, it is not sain the Administration in a viginity pergod allow of Scattery feeders and Nowleyn Traditors.

\*\*Readerd That it entempts to have been an Nowleyn Traditors.

\*\*Readerd That the strenges to have been a second Traditors.

\*\*Readerd That it is the meeting recognities now accompliant to be normy, and that this meeting recognities now accompliant with the oth Readerd Armad.

with that of Benefict Araud.

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were afterward made by Richard Ba-teed, esq., Mr. McCornick of The Electrical Post, and others.

At least 2,000 persons were present at the meeting, and the greatest entirelism prevailed. At the condition of the speeches an immesse procession was formed, at the head of which was carried an illuminated coffin, with the inscription on the sides: "Newtown Section 1991, 1991.

with the inscription on the sides: "Newtown Security, died Aug. 23, 1861."
The interest of the occasion was enhanced by a band of masic and some good studing.
There was not the slightest disorder or attempt at disturbance. Whatever of Secusionism existed in Newtown was most effectually "squelched.

It is proper to add that a number of the names signed

to the call for the peace meeting were anauthorized, and that Mr. Hicks, the hotel-keeper, had no idea of the character of the meeting that it was proposed to

The assemblage adjourned to the residence of Dr. Blanvelt, who is said to be the Blanvett, who is said to be the head and front of the white-feather party of the neighborhood. The doctor was loudly called upon by the excited assemblane, who demanded that he should show his colors. In a very short time, the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the residence. A demand was then read to from the residence. A demand was then made for a speech, which the doctor acceded to, and, as he made a good Union speech, the people were satisfied, and

took their departure.

A considerable police force was present in citizens' dress.

## WASHINGTON QUIET.

THE PROBABLE OBJECT OF THE ENEMY'S MOVE-MENTS-ARREST OF SUSPECTED PERSONS-THE DESCRIIONS OF SOLDIERS.

Wassisson, Friday, Aug 30, 1881.
There are no exciting rumors to-day from the other side of the Potomac. The movements of the enemy are believed to be intended to draw our troops out of their intrenchments in small det-chments. There is no indication of an attack upon any part of our lines.

About firty soldiers and enspicious characters are gathered up daily at the military goard-house near Pennsylvania avenue. Among the re-ent captures is a spy from Kentucky who pretends that he is a deaf place has been discovered in the city of George

town, ket by a Secretoniat, where runnway soldiers are afforded to divise for exchanging their uniforms for chizens' clothes. Several soldiers have escaped in this way.

A sharp fellow in one of the campe has been en-

gaged for som ime in forging passes and selling them at twenty-live cents each. He did a good business be

fore he was detocted.

A new army order suppresses the publication of all objectionable news, and under its provisions Gen. Dix will take measures against the Secessionist journals The 13th (Rechester) Regiment of New-York volun-

teers has lost only two men by discuse since its arrival

### THE NELSON ARREST. HIS TREATMENT BY THE CONFEDERATES-A LET-

TER TO THE PRESIDENT-DAVIS'S REPLY-NELSON ADVISES THE UNION MEN TO SUBMIT The Knozville Whig of the 24th contains the promised address of the Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson to the people of East Tennesses. It occupies two columns of The Whig. After stating the causes which led t his flight, the mode of his arrest, the reasons for his

Unionism, with which the reader is already familiar, he

says:
"While on the way to Richmond I had some con versation with a portion of the Tennessee delegation to the Southern Congress, and during mystay there was visited by various members of Congress and other public men connected with the Southern Confederacy. The intense solicitude which was expressed, especially The intense solicitude which was expressed, especially by the most prominent and desinguisted of the original Secessionists, who, without any request on my jast, volunteered their kind offices, with generous liberality, in regard to the conciliation of the people of East Tennessee, and the unusual kindness and consideration with which I was treated as a prisoner, convinced me that I was inerror in supposing that the military power would be exerted for any other purpose than that of retaining the milrord and of aggressive acts on our part.

gressive acts on our part.

"Acting under this changed conviction, believing that, it I were retained as a prisoner, or punished with death, under any strained construction of the treason laws, my friends in East Temesses would in either event retained by arresting public men of the oppo-site party here; that this would lead to counter ar-rests, and that the horrors of civil war would imme-diately exist among us, I felt that it was due to you and to myself that I should obtain my release as soon a-possible, on the best terms I could effect without distonor; and, after various informal propositions, I feared God with all his house.

finally addressed to President Davis the following

"To His Excellency Jarr. Davis, Pres dent of the Confederal Nation.

"Size: I have been arrested, and, as I learned since my extrain in his city, upon the charge of treason, out whether ageical the State of Teomessee or the Confederate States I am not advised. I am conceives or the Confederate States I am not advised. I am conceive on the cast, either against the State of the Confederate, that will support of sustain such as accusation.

"I am sincerely auxious to preserve the peace and quiet of East Teomessee, the section of the State in which I reside as best premotive of the peace and interest of the entire State. I as the edit of the peace and interest of the entire State. I as the edit of the peace and present as maning your Excellency that I will not, either directly or indirectly, by connect actions are ration as coses is the present arrangle with the Confederate States, nor will I connect or advise others to twent or origine the Confederate States in the pending can set with the Jinted States, nor will I do so by my own acts.

"In view of the increased major y in the election which has just taken place in Tennessee. I and field it my duty, as a litten of that State, to should be five terment.

"In parties arrested with me with the exception of my set, who and " RICHMOND. Asg. 12. 1961.
" To His Excellency Jury. Davis, Pres dent of the Confedera

shets in from any further words or sots of condemnation or epition to her theorement.

"The parties arrested with me with the exception of my sen, who seted by my command, were mere guides and conductors through the mountain preses, on my way to my place of destination; and whatever view may be taken of my dwn course, they are innecess—in no way responsible, legally or normally—and have committed to offere against the laws of the Confederacy of the Saste of Tennessee; and I sak that they also be discharged from custory to your Excellency.

"Yety respectfully, your obedient sorvant."

"THO3. A. R. NELSON."

"To which the following ans ver was returned:
"Ricemons, Ang. 13, 161.
"Size: I have teceived your letter of the 12th finit, in which you ask to be electorized from ariest and prosecution, and make confective your with." as a clusion of Tennessee rather to late action and religiously abetain from any further worst acts of condemnation whatever, or epposition to her wast

" The desire of this Government being to maintain the inde The desire of this Government senge to maintain the the praising of his absented by the united facility and retting of all is at living, then he is it is policy not to enter into quotalities of diffusiones of poil facility of the territorie extrator.

"I may therefore, present to be pared the necessity of inquiring whether the accoration against you be well founded or not year if more not and to restouched with your sub-risson as a early the or not and to restourced with a grant to althoring to the order of year black to her terms section to althoring to the Control of t

"To THORAS A R. NELSON, Esq. ""
"Since my return home, I am thoroughly satisfied hat my friends would have risked the netton I dreaded; that my friends would have risked the action I dreaded;
a.d., alon the most mature reflection, an ocutent with
my own conce in the premises. But whether it was
it, to a wrong, wise or an wise, I feel bound, as an
honorable man, to act up to the spirit and letter of the
obligation I assumed. I shall offer no plea of duress;
because neither the Southern Confederacy nor my
other earthly power could have compelled me to make
my organit but my indement and conscience did not

other earthly power could have compelled me to make an agree-sent that my judgment and conscience did not approve to the situation in which I was placed.

No terms or conditions, expressed or implied, public or private, attended my release other than those plainly expressed in the two above quoted; but I have thought is due to our past relations and the paintful solicitude many of you have telt in my behalf, that I should thus briefly address you.

"While teld not arounds allegiance or active sup-

should thus briefly address you.

While teld not promise allegiones or active support to the Southern Convederacy, and will not advice you to assume any obligations contrary to your convictions of day, I feel perfectly free to say that the tiovernment of the United States for full are of the Government of the United States for four long months to sustain us in our position; its apparent inability to do so, the ethe battle of diamaes a, within any reasons lettine; the deliberate action of our State in the August election; the masurances of put lic men that no test out a or drafting measures will be acopted or required, the neutral haired with it has grown up between the antagonust see ions of the Union, and the recent configuration laws which have been either adopted or proposed on both sides, as well as other course, have naturally increased my own as other acouses, have painfully impressed my own mind with the belief that, unless some wonderful and improbable change is effected, our beloved Union is gone forever, and it is our policy and duty to submit to a result which, however we may deplore it, seems to be in-vi able.
" Awa e that my advice as well as my motives may

"Aware that my advice as well as my motives may be liable to misconstruction. I would still most respectfully resonanced to my friends the propriety of abstaleing from all further opesition or resistance to the Couled rate authorities, or the action or our own State, and should this be done, although I have no authority to speak for them, I am saushed that no military power will be exerted among us, except such as may be indispensably necessary to retain military possession of East Tennessee. And to those of our critizens who have gone beyond the limits of the State, either through tear or the purpose of aroung thems I es to resist a course of action which is disavowed in Gon. Polk's letter, I this is I can eafely may wit out arresquose, that from the course which was adopted toarrogance, that from the course which was adopted to ward me, they would risk nothing by returning to the State and submitting to a result which they have it ditting to a result vain endeavered to , revent. Thus. A. R. NELSON. " Exceptite, Jens., Acg. 7, 1861."

# HOSPITAL LIFE AT WASHINGTON.

I have been requested to write a letter about 'Hospitals' in the Disrict of Columbia. I can only speak of the General United States Hospital on Estreet. tiere I have been in daily attendance under the authority of the War Department, four months this day, In this time over 1,200 patients, sick and wounded, have been admitted. With all these I have bad con versation in my relation to the institution as a Minister of the Lord Jesus Curist. I have access to all the wards without any restriction, and know that they are all kept in excellent condition, well ventilated, and the patients are better cared for than most young men Nurses, male and female, are always on hand, by day and by night. The Surgeons and "Cadeta" are giways there, so that they can be called in any sudden energency. I speak from personal knowledge in these daily visits of four months. I receive no pay and have n military title.

The hospital is a place for sick and wounded soldiers, which all persons know, but which practically many seem to forget. Hence many applications are made for admission, and offers of services and "good things" for the patients, which have to be denied. The sur geons in charge must decide in all such egges, as our family physician does, when one of our own number is sick. He forbids certain articles of food, and directs that his patient aball not see company, and that the house shall be kept quiet. The life of the patient depends or due attention to these directions. How much greater is the responsibility in the hospital, where are so many men, and some of them auffering from desperate wounds, under surgical trestment, and others crit-

I have been at the hospital at just such crises when the Hop. A. B." has called or " Mrs. C. D.," and when offense was taken because the doctor did not receive the visitor. He did not, simply because he could not, leave the wounded man, or neglect the twenty or thirty patients in the ward, as he was making his

The kind, tender interest taken in the cick and wounded soldier is most gratifying to every benevolent, pat iot cheart. This interest gives expression in the many "good things" and "delicacies" sent, but we all know that if these were given to a man in typhoid or other dangerous fever, one single indiscretion would cost the life of the patient. Hence, medical permission must be had, and the doctors must be the judges. So particular am I, that in no case have I taken any article of food, though my heart would have led me every day to supply the desires expressed to me. Nor are we to forget that where one man is indulged in a ward, the other 10 or 20 claim the same indulgence.

So, also, reading for the hospital. What shall it be and how distributed? I distribute the Testament tracts, and religious papers, and some of our morning papers. These daily papers, furnished on the day, ar niways acceptable. But if they be a week old, the soldiers are about as much interested in them as we are ourselves-and that is none at all. Old papers are not the thing for young men whose patriotism led them to give up all things for the country. It is unquenched in the hospital, and they want to be posted in the

"The Roll-Call," "Hedley Vicars," "Havelock, Willie, the Soldier's Son," and other similar publications, neatly bound, have been very gratefully received, and found useful. A newspaper, to be distributed to the men on the day of publication, would do good. Call it " The American Soldier," or " Citizen Soldier," so that at once it might take the eye and interest the beart. Lett e articles be short and to the point, such as "The Soldier Leaving Home," "The Enlistment," "In Camp," "On Drill," "The Double Quick," "The Praying Soldier," The Bible Soldier," By all means, "The American Fing" must be there. and in each number should be some " patriotic poetry," with unecdotes of brave men, who, like Cornelius

The sick men have no beart, 'o read. They must be perfectly quiet and free from all excitement. These particularly need the words of comb rt and salvation com lipe touched with a live coal fro. " the altar of

The country owes a large debt to these patriotic men, and as ecially to the sick and wounded. May we never forget it. In the hospital, a dollar green occasionalty, in the name of Christ, would be a double

blessing. It is needed by many.

JOHN C. SMITH.

Paster Fourth Presbyterian Church

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE. [A private letter communicated for The Cribune.]

MANCHERTER, Aug. 20, 1861.

I sincerely hope that the defeat of the Federal Army will awaken the Government to removed exertions, both on land and water. In the letters of Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Confederate States, he says distinctly, in reference to the Cotton Loan, that its provisions are based upon the presumption that, in the Autumn, the blockade will be broken by foreign Powers. Straws show which way the wind blows, and since the rout of the Northern Army, giving Mr. Davis, as Russell says in his last letter, " a fair claim to be at the head of a belligerent Power," the indications in this district of Lancashire are strong and loud teat a heavy pressure will be brought to bear up at the English Government to break the block de, it it is not english Government to break the block de, it it is not english a paper blockade, the commercial menoting more than a paper blockade, the commercial menoting the very better. If the United States Government perform their duty. In the streets, the in Exchange, wherever we go the one of himse enum universal "that without the United States Government enforce the blockade more regardy and more completely than they have done, England and France will cease to respect tie." Even were the English Government, in their great desire the remain neutral, disposed to mank at any infringement of the blockade, the 5,000,000 of mouths in Lancashire and Yorkshire, which are defendent upon a supply of cotton for their daily bread (and ro-day they have only a twenty weeks' supply), will create such a camor consequent upon distress and indications in this district of Lancushire are strong and and to day they have only a twenty weeks' supply) will create such a camor consequent upon distress and starvation that will neviably force the Government to interfere. You may rest as used and be cortain that without the Fe eral Government effectually his chade all the Southern ports, Cotton will become what her Southern friends have ever chained, namely—King. Every Southern port, large or small, should be closed up, and that at once. Hundreds of small vessels, if reed be, armed with one or two game, should hover about the month of every river that flows into the Atlantic and Gult of Mexico, from Maryland to Texas. Within the last week, slips laden wich cotton have tracked Liverpool, having run the blockade. It is posticely known that men and money arrived in this country by late stanmers to purchoss light, quick-siling craft, that can cross the Atlantic, steal is o creeks and rivers, get off again with a few tales of cotton, and all its to convince England and France that the blockade is not effectual, and that it

#### FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL. SICKNESS IN THE REBEL ARMY. The correspondent of The Montgomery Advertiser

tales of cotton, and all this to continue England and France that it e blockade is not effectual, and that it cannot be enforced. I believe these forts are of great in portance, and I wish I could feel that the United States Government new them in the same light as I do I believe it is the duty of every man engaged in commerce in New-York to rai-e the cry that the blockade must be enforced, and that reguely. If it is not, instead of only a civil war, which is already too borrible to contemplate, we shall have in addition a war with Einsland. It is on the card, and without the United States Government play the game strongly and justly in reference to this blockade, it is an event surely to happen. Sound it in the cauthing house, sound it in the exchange, and let the importance of it be known everywhere in the North. With the South-

writes as follows: "The health of our army is not very good at present

"The health of our army is not very good at present, and I am sorry to say that the fatality among the sink has been great. The Central cars of yesteday brought down 350 sinks bidiers, but the majority of them were suffering with slight dieness, like measter and severe colds. The hospitals in the city are filled to overflowing, and every building suitable for the sick is being fitted up for them. Scarcely a day passes without homogogy a manuter of sick from Manussas and the other camps in the State. The recessity for thew hospitals and the increase of the medical staff is very great, and I am glad to see the people impressed with the danger of crown ing too many sick in one tailding.

"It is now proposed to establish branch bospitals at some of the mineral springs with which this region abounds, where the wounded and suffering soldiers can have the benefit of pare air, good ware, and careful attendance. In addition to our own, we have in Richmond over 500 wounded Yankees, who are desendent upon the charities of the people to provide for their wants. The effect of the extremely hot weather has been very serious upon our men wounded at Manussas, who, weakened by the suppurating process, are must be a seried of the extremely hot weather has been very serious upon our men wounded at Manussas, who, weakened by the suppurating process, are must be seried. weakened by the suppurating process, are must be stand the enervating influence of the clumate. The cool nights, also, begin to have an effect upon those from the south, and there are many cases of intermittent and remittent fever now under treatment."

A Richmond correspondent of The Montgomery Advectiser, after vainly trying to find what the traitor

Congress was doing, says:
"There is a great deal of business at II on hand, but "There is a great deal of business at ller hand, but much of it can very well be laid over. The France bill is still pending, but I presume the discussion on it will soon thes, and the bill be placed upon its passage. There are some differences of opinion upon the subject—not so far as the provisions of the bill are conceined, but of the manner or nears that ought to be derived for obtaining the requisite sum provided for. The assions are all secret, and but little leaks out to give a an elegan of those matters progress." for. The sessions are all secret, and but litt out to give us an idea of Low matters progress.

out to give us an idea of now matters progress.

DESTITUTION—A CRY FOR HELF.

Winter will soon come, and we must be propared to meet much suffering and many bardships. Let the people at home do their best to provide warm Winter cle hing, blankets, seeks, underclothes, and strong shoes, so they can be rondy when treded. Few persons in Alabama, who have never been so far north, realize the peculiar influences this climate has upon one from the South, accustomed to an equable temperature a greater portion of the year.

A BRAVE YANKEE BOY.

The central wain of yesterday morning brought down another installment of Yankee prisoners who have been at Manascas since the fight. These, or at least ten of them have been detained at the Manassas hospitals to attend upon the wounded prisoners there, and the remaining four were captured by our pickets on Friday Last while sconting near Alexandria. Among on Friday hast while sconting near Alexandria. Among them was a brave little boy seemingly not above four-teen years of ago, who showed great intelligence and spirit. On account of his youth Gen. Beauregard offered him his liberty, but he refused to accept it on account as he says of his desire to "see all the sights." He had enlisted for the war, knew they would not harm him here, had a good opinion of his captors, and desired to see all that was to be seen. That boy ought to be promoted to the position of a newspaper reporter.

#### REBEL FINANCES. THE TREASURY NOTE AND DIRECT TAX BILL OF DAVIS & CO.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday last contains a copy of the act passed by the Confederate Congress, authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes and Bonds, and providing a war-tax for their redemption:

providing a war-tax for their redemption:

Section 1 authorizes the issue of Treasury Notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. The notes are not to be of a less denomination than five dollars, to be reasonable at pleasure, to be received in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on exiton, and the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former acts, are not to exceed one hundred miffions of dollars.

Section 2 provides that, for the purpose of funding the said notes, or for the purpose of prochesing species or military stores, &c., bonds may be issued, payable not more than twenty years after date, to the amount of \$100,000,000, and bearing an interest of eight per cent per amount. This amount includes the \$30,000,000 already authorized to be issued. The honds are not to be in loss amounts than \$100, except when the sub-

be in less amounts than \$100, except when the sub-scription is for a less amount, when they may be issued as low as \$50.

Section 3 provides that holders of Treasury Notes

Section 3 provides that holders of Treasury Notes may at any time exchange them for bonds.

Section 4 provides that, for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of 50 cents upon each \$160 in value of the following property in the Confederate Sentes, namely; real cotate of all kinds; slaves; merchandles, have the companion stock; pur lesse of bills, notes, and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America,

and cash on hand, or on deposit in bank or elsewhere, cattle, herees, and mules; sold watches; gold and aller yer plate; pianos, and pleasure carriages; provided, however, that when the tax-ble property berein above summerated of say bend of a fan ily is of value less than \$500, such taxable property shall be exempt from tax-ation under this act. It provides 'archer that the property of colleges, schools, and religious associations shall be exempt.

The remaining sections provide for the collection of

HOW MONEY IS TO BE RAISED-SHYLOCK MUST

SHILL OUT.
The following article in The Montgomery Mont of the 19th, while indirectly acknowledging the despense state country, shows that the power of the Government is to be exerted wherever the least marmar of disconte shall arise at the highwayman's command of " Stand and D-liver:"

"The heavy demand for the services of our citizens as sol iers, and on the capital and credit of the States, and of individuals, have necessarily operated on the regular order of business. Trace is greatly depressed, and all kinds of business transactions are embarrassed. These are some of the necessary inconveniencies of the war waged upon us by the Federal Government. It will require economy and band attracting to keep up quire economy and bard struggling to keep up the business of the country, so is as shall be absolutely necessary to supply the actual want and necessities of the people. In times like these the "strong should bear with the weak," and all and necessities of the people. In times like these the "strong should be ar with the weak," and all should be content during the continuance of the war, with the making of enough to meet expenses. Any man who shall be found a puble of taking advantages of the necessities of Li-country and of speculating on the "miser's of his neighbors," to gratify his sordid soul, is a defeated wretan. We hope mone such may be found smoog us. So far as we are informed by expressions from the people overywhere, especially in the interior, the feeling and the sentiments seem to be universal in favor of a suspension of forced collections, and the sacrifice of property and the people of the may be setting in favor of a suspension of forced collections, and the sacrifice of property and the people of the sentiment is strongly in favor of a "ans e sion of all legal process," till the war is ended, and these sentiments may be as strong as to need no legislative interference upon the subject. If, however, it shall be found that the public of ion is not strong enough to stay the love of gain, then it will, in our opinion, become the daty of the Legislature, by its act, to su pend all civil proces still the causes which reaver such a relationed as they now do.

"It is the out, and the interest of every man now to su take and defend his country. More than two hum red thousand of our fellow citizens," a good by nature and better by practice 'town we who stay at home, have already I it their business and the each arments of their loones and gone at the period their less to defend the country and to defend to their country and to defend to their

home, have already I it their builters and the endearments of their bunces and gone at the perit of their
lives to defend their country and to defend us. Many
of these have already sacraiced their lives, and many
more will yet be vertimized on the altur of their country. Our enfety, our property, and our lives at home
depend on the success of our solders in the war and
on the varie-helds. When our solders in the war and
on the varie-helds. When our solders shall have re
pelled the invaders and conquered for us an honorable
and a glorious peace, then business will revive and
prosperity will come to relieve us of the embarrossments of the present and reward us in the future. Till
we gain our independence and peace for our country,
it is the paramount duty of every man to relieve, to
the extent of his ability, the necessities and to aid in
the defence of his co-intry.

"Accustomed, as we have been all our lives, to
peace and the largest liberty, we cone slowly to realtive the atern demands which a state of war in poscs of
us. We must all learn the bard leason which war imposes. Conduct o nearmable but allowable in a state of
peace becomes in-unleaded in a state of war. Any
control any represents who Shock-like, will de-

peace becomes in-utterable in a state of war. Any man or any corporation who, Shylock-like, will de-mand the "pound of flesh" in these times, must be restrained, if not by public sentiment, by legal enactment, "On the other hand, men who have the means ought

bound it is the exchange, sho let be importance or be known everywhere in the North. With the Southern ports strictly blo kadel England will gladly keep were she is, neatral; without a proper blockade, the cotton inter at, as one as there is a sun in heaven, will force the Government to brack it. I wrote the foregoing yesterday be asse it was on my mind, and it is true. If you deem it worth while, noise is abroad. of the other tand, men who have the means ongother to tay, and help their country and their neighbors, freely. If they be true men they will do so. Sien who have money now, and lock it up, either from a mean fear of laing it or for the purpose of scentation, are almost or altogether as had as traitors, and deserve the executation of the community."

#### SOUTHERN MARKETS. HOW THE BLOCKADE AFFECTS PRICES.

On Sameday, the 17th of August, The New-Orleans

Crescent gives the following quotations of some of the

leading articles of trade in that city:

Corron-With a stock of 10,158 bales on hand, the sales of the week were 22 bules, et a "ne minal price."

Tonacco-Li but 40 bules, sold, is two lots, at previous rates, and we concline us quote for refer, me as indicas. Executy Augustes Primeer's 1 or 10, 10 feb., 10 feb. to Con. mon. 50 60. Fair, 612710 rine, 12 dic.; Choice and Belectious. \$12.

c. Sunan.—The rec. lets have been underste. The week's salet you is about 500 libb., mostly taken in small lots at a range of STARK—The rece pts have been underste. The week's sales on time about two thick, mostly taken in small lists at a range of \$12.56 for Inferior; \$2.25 for for Continue to Good Contrain; \$4\$ where for fair to fairly sort \$4.25 for Continue to Good Contrain; \$4\$ where for fairly fairly sort \$4.25 for the fairly fairly sort \$4.25 for the sort Contrains; \$4\$ to be a fairly where \$4\$ for the fairly sort \$4.25 for \$4.25 FLOTE.—The supply is tight, and the demand has been monopaired at dwarfing a fixed. The saids of the week comprise it follows:

blue at \$1.00 + 5 to for superione, and \$50 + 5 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 4 and choice extra. Vesteday's what were combons to said late of superione at \$1.00 \cdot \cdo

sacks: experts, con.
WHEAT—We noticed sales of 150 sacks red at \$1.00 \$1.10, and 250 White at \$1.10. A deciste. OATS-The suptly is very light and the sales comprised 4,000

Oxts.—The amply is very light and the asies comprise 4.000.

Bran.—The domand is fair, at advancing prices; the sales for the week comprise set sarks at 4 220 ±4 50 \$\overline{9}\$ 100 10.

HAN—The singley is limited and the demand is moderate small lots of Western fatching \$4.30 \$\overline{9}\$ 100 10.

Ponx—The demand is limited, and mostly confined to the retail trade at \$15 \$\overline{9}\$ bit for Mess; round lots of Mess may be quoted at \$24 \$\overline{9}\$ bit. The stock at the impection warshouses on the lat inst. was 12,42 bits., of all kinds. Week's receipts and exports, none. on the lot link, was 12,442 bbls, of all kinds. Week's receipts and exports, none.

Hacus—The supply is very light and transactions have been limit ed to retail tate, et its for Shoulders, 1816, for Ribbed Mides, 170 for Up and Ribds, and 18817c. 47 fb for Plain and Sugar Cured.

Hama. Week's receipts and exports, none.

Land-The supply in store is light; Prime in therees may be
quoted at Re & B. The supply is exhausted. The retail demandle met at life, for therees. Week's receipts and exports,

note.

Ray-There have been no receipts: the supply is limited, and there is only a retail business design. Mees may be quoted at #1552+13 according to quality and brand. There is no Francisch Telephoness and Francisch diess in the market. The stock on hand at the inspection was shouses on the lat was 117 tierces and 213 obts. Receipts and capacita force.

apaction was chouse on the let was 117 tierces and 218 bbls. Receipts and exports, none.

In 112 at the Cramb'—The supply of Western Butter is nearly exhausted, and prices may be quieted at 402 bbc. Old Western Cheese may be quoted at 50 bc. B. Acourse axis Rope—17 Kentnesy Bagging we quote at retail at 15c. P and cash. Neck an the lat inst 2,469 pieces. Of India, 250 bales sold at 15 c. P yard, cash. The maker may be quoted at 15 c. p. and 15c. P yard, cash. The maker may be quoted at 15 c. p. and 15c. P but retail. Stock on the lat inst. 14 70 bales. Of fact Rope we quote from first hand 16c. Fr Hand-made and Machine, and 15c. P but retail. Stock on the lat inst. 55 colis Hand-made, and 3.58 Machine made.

Hand-made and 3.58 Machine made.

Hand-made, and 3.58 Machine made.

Hand-made and 15c. Ph. c. sah.

General Transfer and the fact of th

trails, at 374c. 49 gallon for Rectified. Week's receipts 382 bbls.; to exports.

Coreva.—The demand has been limited, but ratices have been maintened, the siles of the week comprise 50 longs Rio at 38c. 49 B. for Confederate States Treasury no as The steek new on land is about 1990 bags.

STAR CASULES—Our quotations are 2 2224c for Light, and 34c. 49 B. for Full Weight.

SALT—The rates for Liverpool from second hands are \$2.25 49 sack for Coane, and \$5.8542.70 for Fine, in warehouse, and \$2.2.362.20 for Coare, \$2.736.428 for Fine, delivered free of drayase. About 30 0 sacks have been sold fica warehouse, and carried the past week.

Rics—Carollins—There has been a fair demand at 4c. 49 B. Otts—The best quality of whiter-strained Lard Oll sens slowly at 90c. 3841 10 49 gal. Cotton Seed at 8.280c. for Conde. 355 for for Reclined; and 7.480c. 49 gal for Blessoled. S.s. shorn Off Company's Oils have seen selling at 59c. for Machinery, 2.c. 507 Deck and Paint; an 7c. 47 gal, for Use Oil.

CHARLESTON, S. C., AND NEW-YORK PRICES CON-

CHARLESTON, S. C., AND NEW-YORK PRICES CON-PRASTED .- The Charleston prices are obtained from

The Courier, of A.g. 7: prices.
45 cents.
41 d. 0c.

The annexed are the comparative prices of corn, flour and reass pork, as ruling in four of the Southern and a like number of Westerneides, Aug. 5:

Per bush.

New Orleans	
Charles tok. 1 20 Toledo	
FLOUR.	Per bi
MempNe	
New-Orleans 10 to Cl. a matt	4
Mantgamery 7 56 Toledo	
Per hbi.i	Perb
Memphis #2: 00 New-York	515
New Oriesns 26 to Chicag	14
Charleston 27 50 Toledo	15
GLORGE SANDERS,-The correspondent	of 7

Charleston Cowner says that Jeorge N. Sanders arrived in Richard recently, manifesting an south scent for the sporis. He kno go him.